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All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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## BIRTHS.

On November 10th, at Waihaiwei, the wife of HENRY L. BURN, of a daughter.

On November 17th, at Shanghai, the wife of HUI MACKINNO, of a son.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 23RD, 1907.

As we have frequently expressed admiration at the reticence of Japanese statesmen and the moderate and careful utterances of publicists in that empire, we cannot afford to ignore a recent alleged utterance by Count OKUMA, about which the foreign papers in Japan have been writing very strongly. Count OKUMA, who, by the way, holds no official position, and who has attained the age of second indiscretion, was addressing the Kobe Chamber of Commerce. The translators seem to agree that he spoke to the following effect:

"The three hundred millions of India who were oppressed by Europeans were looking for protection of Japan from the oppression of Europe. Indians were fomenting an agitation for the boycott of European goods and if the Japanese failed to avail themselves of the opportunity and to go to India at the present moment, they were disappointing the Indian people. If they refused to take what was sent by heaven, they would be punished accordingly. From ancient times India had been full of treasure. Alexander the Great brought back with him 400 camel-loads of treasure from India. So did the Mohammedans. Now the Indians were inviting the Japanese to come and trade with them and they were losing a grand opportunity if they hesitated to do so. The Japanese could no longer live without earning money by doing business abroad, so that Japanese business men were entitled to demand the protection of the State in the matter of trade within certain limits, and they owed a corresponding debt to the State and must advance and discharge their duties to the full, otherwise the finance of Japan could not be maintained. The Japanese nation was now

placed in a dilemma as to whether taxation should be increased further, or the national expenditure curtailed, as a means for filling up the deficit of about Yen 100,000,000 which was threatened in the next budget. A rat driven to bay bites the cat, as a proverb had it; the time had arrived for the Japanese to pluck up their spirit and act."

Knowing what we do of the Japanese press, we are not altogether trustful of either its reporters or translators. Public speeches are frequently Daily-Mailed there, if not wilfully garbled, and few of the translators have the all-round intelligence necessary to do strict justice to the matters they attempt to render from one tongue into another. Taking the whole context, and refusing to dwell on the naughty passage quoted it seems evident that Count OKUMA was looking at the matter from a purely business point of view—no very heinous offence. If the Chinese were suddenly to organize a boycott of Japanese goods, we would not think it wrong to urge British merchants to seize the favourable opportunity to enlarge their turnover—that is, if we thought they needed such unnecessary advice. That is where Count OKUMA's almost senile folly peeps out. If India just now is offering a more favourable market for Japanese salesmen, they surely did not have to wait to find that out from Count OKUMA. Assuming, as we fairly may, however, that he did say all attributed to him, there is really no occasion to get excited over it. It is not his first indiscretion. An extra amount of indulgence has to be shown towards the very young and the very old. Count OKUMA is 69 years old counting by birthdays, but far older counting by his condition. It is a long while since his services as a Government official were dispensed with, and his subsequent career as a cabinet minister and party leader was full of disappointments. He has never been out of Japan, and his real place is pottering about among his beloved plants and flowers. His views on India can at best rest on no better foundation than his acquaintance with young babu students in Tokyo, whom, with their Chinese prototypes, we have had opportunity of studying at close quarters, and cannot recommend as political guides to anybody, not even to simple-minded old patriots like Count OKUMA. Even there, however, there is no adequate explanation of his false step, for the Count on one occasion advised an audience of Indian visitors that the wisest course for Indian patriots to pursue is to be moderate and try to make the best out of the British supremacy, which he considered to be essential to the welfare and ordered progress of their country. He knows, and all his sounder and more experienced colleagues and countrymen are agreed on the point, that Britain's strong hand is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of order and tranquility in India and that without it what progress India has already made would be instantly lost. There is no pan-asiatic peril, no bad faith of this sort anywhere in Japan, and it seems clear to us that Count OKUMA found himself in the awkward position of one who is expected to say something. The garrulous old gentleman opened his mouth, and straightway put his foot in it. Briefly, our summing up must be that, if he did say what he is said to have said, and especially if he meant to say it, it was very improper, but that it doesn't matter. In any case, apart from the ordinary folly of age, his utterances are not important, and can never fairly be used to blacken the character of our allies. Great Britain does not want to be judged by KEIR HARDIE. N'est-ce pas?

The German Mail of the 23rd October was delivered in London on the 21st inst.

Wong Pak made his fifth appearance before the Magistrate at the Police Court yesterday, his last offence being the larceny of a jacket. He was found guilty and sent to jail for three months.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts expresses the opinion that a British citizen army will ultimately be organized on similar lines to the army of Switzerland, which has been investigated this summer by a committee.

At the Regular Meeting of Victoria Lodge No. 1026 held last evening, Brother A. W. J. Watt was elected Wor. Master, Wor. Brother C. W. Longuet Treasurer, and Brother J. Vanstone Tyler.

A Chinese returned from foreign lands was yesterday found in possession of a revolver and 100 rounds of ammunition. He appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazledar at the Police Court for failing to have a permit, and the revolver and ammunition were confiscated.

Two months' hard labour was the sentence passed on two Chinese by Mr. Hazledar at the Police Court yesterday for being in possession of counterfeit coins. One had in his possession 55 spurious pieces resembling ten-cent pieces, while another had 13 pieces on his person. The latter had the option of paying a fine of \$150.

The Right Reverend The Bishop of Victoria will (D. V.) preach in St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow (Sunday) evening. Service begins at 6 p.m. as usual.

Mr. C. D. Melbourne had an Indian constable before him at the Police Court yesterday charged with stealing five cents worth of soap. The case was remanded, and the defendant admitted to bail in the sum of \$50.

The Shanhaiwan Taoist has petitioned the Viceroy of Chihli that in granting Consular title deeds for lands to foreign subjects, a special provision should be inserted to the effect that whenever China requires any portion of land for public purposes the owners must be ready to surrender such land at a price to be determined by the officials. The Foreign Consuls have refused to agree to the insertion of the clause and the matter has been left in the hands of the Waiwapa.

Mr. Hearst has sent a lengthy telegram to The Times, in order to rebut some statement made by the American correspondent of that paper. He terms the correspondent a great liar and says that he is a follower of Ananias. Mr. Hearst goes on to declare that Great Britain is the historical enemy of America and that her time-honoured policy is to disturb the peace. She is secretly instigating Japan to cause a war. Dwelling upon the despatch of the Battleship Fleet to the Pacific, he says that Americans who love their country do not hesitate to support the President's decision. The Times says that Mr. Hearst's cable was evidently hurriedly dispatched for the purpose of making capital out of it in the gubernatorial elections on Tuesday. His action shows how ready politicians of his type are to sacrifice the interests of the State to serve their own ends.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Grand Hotel, Ltd., Yokohama, was held at the hotel on Nov. 5th and the special resolution which was passed unanimously. This resolution provides for an increase of the capital of the company to Y1,000,000 by the creation of preference shares to the amount of Y500,000 with cumulative right to dividends at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. It provides also for an issue of debentures to the amount of Y800,000 at seven per cent. per annum to be secured by pledge of the whole property as it will be when the new buildings are completed and furnished. The preference shares will be issued before building operations are begun, and the debentures later as the reconstruction goes on. The total cost of the new hotel ready for guests is to be Y1,300,000.

Sick and tired of the exclusiveness of the Shanghai Race Club, the Chinese gentry of Shanghai have decided, says the Bund, to establish an institution one better, and organize a racing association of their own. Year by year and day by day it grows more evident that a certain clique in Shanghai, which is more or less official, is determined to monopolize the gambling interests to their own best advantage. As the matter stands it seems almost a certainty, that the Authorities are perfectly willing to either openly or privately sanction any number of gambling games providing they are attended in large measure by gentlemen of the frock coat and monocle and ladies of low neck and long gait; but, be it said, the Council most emphatically puts its foot down on even pitching coppers in the street, if it is known that only the unassuming folk or "lower class" of Shanghai indulge in the sport.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. Scott Moncrieff and officers, the band of the Third Battalion "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner, at the Hongkong Hotel, this (Saturday) evening:—  
March....."Advance Guard".....Hume.  
Valse....."Pompadour".....Boyle.  
Selection....."Cavalleria Rusticana".....Macanini.  
Song....."Hushken".....Needham.  
Overture....."Zampa".....Herold.  
Gavotte....."Ye Olden Chimes".....Bailton.  
Selection....."Doris".....Cullier.  
Two Step....."The Fairy Parade".....Pryor.  
Dinner Menu....."Hors d'Oeuvres—Sardines on Toast. Soup—Consommé Royal. Fish—Fish Gratin. Entrées—Lamb Cutlets and Green Peas. Jugged Hare and Red Currant Jelly. Onion Farcie. Curry—Madras. Joint, &c.—Roast Sirloin of Beef and Baked Potatoes, Boiled Capers and Celery Sauce, Boiled Bacon and Spinach, Cold Roast Wild Duck and Roast Skink. Sweet Course—Pudding, Chocolate Ice Cream and Finger Cakes, Piping Cake, Cheese Straws, Dessert—Coffee—Fruits.

The private resources of the ex Emperor of Korea, says the Japan Mail, are now attracting some attention. His Majesty has always seemed to possess a plenitude of funds for the purpose of oiling the wheels of his various political intrigues, and there have been many vague rumours as to the source whence this money was obtained. It is now said to have been definitely ascertained that his Majesty has a large amount lodged in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and a telegram from Seoul alleges that some persons have of late been endeavouring to dispose of a very considerable quantity of the gold ingots, which also are believed to be the property of the ex Emperor. Prince Ito, in one of his recent speeches, dwelt on the vital importance of adjusting Korean finance. Such an utterance would be generally interpreted simply as referring to the question of obtaining a sufficient national revenue and promoting the prosperity of tax payers. But in Korea's case there is evidently included the tracing of financial labyrinth which seldom exist in any modern State.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Charming, Lait Charming and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Charming will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## INDIAN RAILWAY STRIKE.

LONDON, November 22nd.  
The Indian Railways strike is extending. Provisions are rising in price owing to it; Simla is practically cut off from supplies.

## FAST STEAMING.

LONDON, November 22nd.  
The s.s. "Mauretania" covered 624 miles in her best day's run.

## LANCASHIRE COTTON CONFERENCE.

LONDON, November 22nd.  
The Lancashire Cotton Conference has failed, and a strike of 150,000 operatives is threatened.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

## FRANCE.

LONDON, November 20th.  
The Chief of the French Statistical Department announces that the births in France for 1906 were 806,847, as compared with the last decennial average of 839,843. The births exceeded deaths by only 26,651. The Statistical Department points out that the yearly increase in Germany is 845,000.

## INDIA.

LONDON, November 20th.  
The strike of the locomotive and traffic staffs has resulted in the total disorganization of the East Indian Railway, and the shortage of coal threatens to paralyse the Jute industry and shipping.

## CHICKET.

ENGLAND v. VICTORIA.

LONDON, November 20th.  
Victoria made 233 in the first innings, and 463 in the second. The M. C. C. (England) 198 in the first, and 422 for 9 wickets in the second. The match was drawn.

## THE GERMAN BUDGET.

LONDON, November 20th.  
The German Budget totals £137,500,000, an increase of £8,000,000. It provides for a loan of £13,000,000, and also for the issue of Treasury Bonds not exceeding £17,500,000.

## ACCIDENT TO THE S.S. "PERSIA."

LONDON, November 20th.  
Lloyd's agent at Perim wires that the propeller of the s.s. Persia worked loose, and the vessel had to put into Perim. Divers are tightening the propeller, and the steamer will probably sail to-morrow.

## PRICE OF SILVER AND THE CHINESE TRADE.

The sudden fall of the silver quotations, may, thinks the Jiji, stay where it now stands and perhaps recover the normal stage after vacillating for a while, and therefore the paper counsels those engaged in the Chinese trade to watch the market closely, and to be prepared to take advantage of any favourable opportunity. But the Jiji, on the other hand, cannot blame them for feeling anxious over the effect of the variation on the Chinese trade of Japan, as it has steadily increased in bulk, owing as much to steady rise of silver as to the gradual development of the means of communication and elevation of standard of living in China in these years. The effect of steady quotation upon the important trade of Japan will not only conduce to general disquietude, but will also tend to trade with a speculative character. When it comes to that, it is not only Japan but other gold standard countries that will suffer from the unfavourable situation. Nor will China herself escape the bad effects. The thought leads the paper to the matter of reform of the Chinese monetary system, which has never ceased to be a source of anxiety to other nations. And the steps for reform have been considered by the Powers, without however assuming any practical shape. Years have now passed since America took the active step of pressing on China the urgent necessity of the reform, determined as it was by various events, the Russo-Japanese War, which raising the value of silver has put a natural end to the urgency of the measure. Nevertheless the necessity of the reform is of keeping the exchange steady has not been obliterated. The pending variation of silver quotations and its effects upon the Chinese trade of not only Japan but of other Powers only makes the necessity more glaring. On her own part, China has plodded herself to England, Japan and other Powers that she would effect a unified monetary system. Although this pledge does not necessarily signify her intention of adopting the gold standard, yet, to reduce the confused silver and other coins now current in China to anything like unity is a difficult task in itself, which will end in suggesting the adoption of the gold standard. Of course the paper admits the difficulty of immediate adoption of the change. It is beyond China's solitary endeavour to lay up an adequate gold reserve and to prevent variations in the relative value of gold and silver. All the Powers possessing trade interests in China should give deliberate consideration to the matter and furnish her the benefits of their better judgment. The Jiji's own suggestion, though not final, is that China lay up the required gold gradually, and at the same time limit or prevent gradually the outflow of silver and importation of foreign silver coins. At any rate, the paper calls upon the scholars and statesmen to give earnest consideration to the question.

## FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[Extracts from the Hongkong Daily Press of November 23rd, 1857.]

(The following extracts are longer than we intended to give, but we hope readers will find them as interesting as we did.)  
On the 21st instant, we reported the loss of the British brig "Kadros" on 231 alto, near Breaker Point. It seems that the master was held for a ransom, and was sold from our hand to another no less than three times. The last purchaser paid 250 taels for him and kept the prisoner at a convenient distance from the Swatow opium fleet, with whom negotiations for ransom were opened. The matter came to the knowledge of our authorities, who immediately communicated the circumstance to Sir Michael Seymour, who with his usual efficient promptness, dispatched the "Inflexible" to do the needful. She arrived at Swatow on the 16th instant, and after obtaining reliable information as to the captive's whereabouts, steamed a few miles up the River Han, and landed her marines. They proceeded about five miles into the interior, surrounded the house in which the object of their search was confined, burst in and released him, bringing him safe and sound to Hongkong. This is most creditable to all parties concerned, including the Hongkong authorities, but especially to the "Inflexible." It only proves, however, what could have been done had the same glorious measures been adopted in the "Neva's" case.

We insert the following communication for two reasons—firstly on the principle that a poor man should have his say as well as a rich one, and secondly because we have something to say regarding the matter ourselves.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS," Hongkong, 20th November, 1857.]

SIR,—I saw in your paper the report of our vessel, the three masted Dutch schooner "Helene." It is stripped of everything and paraded about the Chinese villages like wild beasts in a menagerie, the report is correct. This however is not the point I wish to arrive at. Through the kind interference of a Chinese priest we were taken to Swatow. There we were received on board the Dutch barque the "Two Cornelsen," Captain Kray, and treated with all possible friendship. From Swatow we were brought to Hongkong on the British Steamer "Ann," on board of which vessel we were not only supplied with food, but the Captain, Officers and crew actually from their own means raised a subscription for our relief. After our arrival at this port, the Consul for the Netherlands did not offer to assist us as regards board or clothing, but proposed that we should go aboard a Dutch man of war or ship in Dutch vessels for Dutch wages.

Now, as no vessel can proceed to sea without a crew, I think it is rather hard that a master seaman and his crew should be sent to sea for less wages than others receive. Then, again, it is likely that man will be inclined to go on board a man of war to cruise about the coast (for she has gone to sea since) losing their time and the chances of bettering themselves for such remuneration as the wages of the port?

I must mention that some of our crew who happened to go to the office of Messrs. Pustau & Co., were very liberally supplied with clothing and other necessities.

Yours respectfully,  
W. A. WILLIAMS, Boatswain, in the name of the crew.

As far as regards Mr. Williams' letter we would call attention to the following reminiscence. In "our native village" lived a man whose name was Luke. He had very crooked legs, a very tall stature, a very squeaking voice, a very small wife, and a very large family. He kept a cart and two horses, and had all the business in that line in the Parish. His living was as precarious as his habits were irregular. He was a toper as long as the money lasted, but he worked like a horse as long as he could get anything to do, and that covered a multitude of sins. One day Luke was carting a huge tombstone, which, being too large to go in the cart, was put on it. While descending a hill, the stone not being secured, slipped, and nearly decapitated the shaft horse. Luke's occupation was gone and as he had a great notion about the kindness of what he called the "quality folk" he resolved upon testing it. There was a young Oxonian spending vacation with his family hard by: Luke considered him a duncion of "learning" and solicited him accordingly to induce a begging petition for him. Thus armed, he commenced his campaign, which was crowned with success. The Oxonian met Luke some weeks afterwards and asked him how he was getting on. Luke replied, "Oh Gradelly, 'th quality' these parts dunna want to send a man and family to 'th' work house." The Oxonian asked how much money he had got. Says Luke, "Whoi! I've gotten a matter of twenty lower pounds odd." The Oxonian then asked the amount of the damage sustained by the fall of the tomb stone. "Whoi! (says Luke) I reckon 'th' mare, harness, shafts, gear and all, was with a matter of noine pounds." "Why, Luke," exclaimed the Oxonian, "had you not better stop?" "Nay nay (said Luke); by Gosh, I've got on collectin'."

Now we have repeatedly seen shipwrecked sailors that have reminded us very much of Luke, and Mr. Williams is one of them. We never recollect the remark applying to a boatswain before, and this is the first time we have seen Luke distanced. Mr. Williams is one of those men who would grumble if he were going to be hung. "The cruelty of the Consul is certainly inhuman," says he, "Mr. Williams here is as good a birth as that you lost." "No," says Mr. Williams, "Then," says the Consul, "serve your country, they will be delighted to have the pleasure of your company on board a man of war." "No," says Mr. Williams, "I shall lose my chance, I am born for better things. I want coast pay and

employment." "Well," says the Consul, "go and get it, I have no objections." "Yes," thinks Mr. Williams, but I want to go on collecting." We would suggest that Mr. Williams doubled up one of his legs in his trousers, procured a pair of crutches, bandaged up one eye, and so disgraced, pursued his "collecting propensities" without calling the Consul's conduct into question.

We never said that the Chinese wreckers treated the shipwrecked crew of the "Helene" well, we said there was no maltreatment on the part of the Chinese. Considering how difficult Mr. Williams seems to please, we should like to know the other side of the story "of being walked about the China villages like wild beasts" before we express any opinion on the subject.

And now having replied, we hope satisfactory, to Mr. Williams, we shall proceed with what we have to say upon the subject ourselves. It seems that the master of the "Helene" chartered a boat for \$500 to take himself and the crew to Swatow,—but that on arriving there he would only pay \$250. Captain Fabius will doubtless see that this is paid up, for the honor of the country. Otherwise we have no hesitation in stating that maltreatment is a very flagrant term for the bad faith practised. Not only is the act culpable in itself, but retaliation may be extracted from, and assistance denied to, other distressed mariners who may have the misfortune to fall into the hands of wreckers at some subsequent period.

We have still something more to say. The Dutch barque "Flora" was also wrecked on the China coast a week or two ago. The Captain chartered a large China boat to take him and his crew and all he could save from the vessel, to Hongkong for \$5,000. The crew of the bark were in much greater jeopardy than the crew of the "Helene," and the boat that conveyed them deserved far more remuneration, because she forsook the wreck and left her chances for the sake of the \$5,000 charter money agreed upon. The agreement was in writing, but instead of the Captain stating 5,000 dollars, he wrote 5,000 cents. On the charter being completed, \$210 were offered, and finally accepted. It is said that the boat bore a piratical appearance—so much the worse, he will have had a better taste of fair trading, and if another Dutch wreck should fall into his way, he may fancy he has wrongs to redress. We do not for a moment advocate that Capt. van Wyk should have paid the man \$5,000 if he had not got so much. He was clearly bound to pay all he could, but instead of that, it seems he actually made a profit on the transaction. The articles saved brought \$1,000 at auction. Life was saved, and honor laughed at salvage; but here was property salvaged—tangible and good, fairly and honestly delivered. Falsely the code could not refuse salvage on that, but Capt. van Wyk's did. Let Captain Fabius see to this. If he would avenge his countryman's blood, let him keep aloof from these shipwreckers, and as no blood has been shed, let him actually refund the \$5,000.

## LOCAL SPORT.

## LEAGUE CRICKET.

The League table remains unchanged since last published.

League Cricket:—Craigengower v. Kowloon. On the ground of the former at Happy Valley, to-day at 2.15, the following will represent Kowloon:—S. Lightfoot, W. Dixon, Robinson, F. Day, Tillman, J. Clelland, K. Mackaskill, S. Green, D. MacKenzie, H. M. Harrop and J. Mead.

The Craigengower team will be:—L. E. Lammert (Capt.), M. E. Ager, R. Bass, A. O. Brown, J. D. Kinnaird, E. Irving, R. Festerjee, L. A. Ross, Dr. F. H. Kow, J. W. Stewart and G. Evans.

The following will represent the Civil Service Club in their League match with the Hongkong "A" team to-day on the Hongkong Cricket Ground, at 2.15 p.m. sharp:—Messrs. H. T. Jackson, (Capt.), R. O. Hutchison, P. T. Lambie, L. E. Brett, J. McKay, A. Tucker, R. Witherell, P. R. Adams, E. W. Dawson, E. B. Reed and A. N. Other; Mr. G. Hoggarth, reserve; Mr. W. H. Woolley, umpire.

## YACHTING.

The Hongkong Corinthian Yacht Club holds its First Club Races of the season to-morrow (Sunday).

All Sailing Races this season will start from Messrs. Fenwick's Wharf at North Point. Course for One Design Class:—Kowloon Rock (starboard), Lyman Beacon (starboard), Mayor's East Buoy (starboard), Kowloon Rock (starboard). 1st gun, 10.40 a.m. Starting gun, 10.45 a.m.

Course for Cruiser Class:—Same as One Design Class, with North Fairway Buoy (port), as 1st mark.

1st gun, 10.25 a.m. Starting gun, 10.30 a.m.

Motor Boat Section.—Motor Boats will start and finish at Club house.

Course: Lyman Beacon (port).

1st gun, 2.55 p.m. Starting gun, 3 p.m.—Lewis Gray, Hon. Sec.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The M.M. str. *Torrens* with the next French Mail, left Saigon on Friday the 22nd inst. at 5 p.m. for this port.

The Indo-China str. *Kuangsang* from Oculutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on 21st inst. at 5 p.m.

The str. *Satsuma* from Japan and China. Ports arrived at New York on the 21st inst.

The Silk ex R.M.S. *Empress of India*, which left Hongkong on the 24th of October, and Yokohama on the 31st of October, arrived at New York on Tuesday the 19th of November, thus making a transit of 26 days from Hongkong and 18 days from Yokohama.

The N.Y.K. str. *Nakata Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 22nd inst., and is expected here on the 28th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. *Aki Maru* (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 22nd inst., and is expected here on the 1st prox.



## SUPREME COURT.

Friday, November 22nd.

## IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

In the matter of *Iu Kai-shing alias Iu Chan*, and in the matter of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1889.

His Lordship delivered his decision in the case wherein Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Otto-Kong-Sing, applied for a writ of *habeas corpus*, the granting of which was opposed by the Attorney-General who was instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrill, from the office of the Crown Solicitor.

His Lordship said—The Chinese Government applied for the extradition of one *Iu Kai Shing*, alias *Iu Chan*, (hereinafter referred to as the accused) on a charge of armed robbery within the jurisdiction of China. In due course he was brought before the Magistrate, and after hearing the evidence, the Magistrate committed the accused to prison under the provisions of Ordinance 1889, section 10 (Chinese Extradition Ordinance). On September 16 on an application for that purpose made to this Court a rule nisi was granted. On November 15 the case came before the Court when the Attorney-General appeared to support the decision of the Magistrate, and Sir Henry Berkeley the rule. By arrangement Sir Henry Berkeley proceeded with his argument which he divided into three points. The first of these was that the evidence before the Magistrate did not raise a strong or probable presumption of the guilt of the accused within the meaning of Ordinance 3 of 1890, section 76 (Magistrate's Ordinance). The material words of that section are:—“If in the opinion of the Magistrate such evidence is sufficient to put the accused upon his trial for an indictable offence, or if the evidence given raises a strong or probable presumption of the guilt of the accused then the Magistrate shall by his warrant commit him to prison.” The words of section 10 of the Extradition Ordinance are:—“If at the hearing before the Magistrate such evidence is produced as would, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, justify the commitment of the fugitive criminal for trial at the Supreme Court, if the crime of which he is accused has been committed in the colony, the Magistrate shall commit him to Victoria Gaol to await the further order of the Governor, but otherwise shall order him to be discharged.” In considering this point it will be necessary to review the evidence shortly. There were two witnesses to support the charge and they clearly identified the accused in the gaol as having been one of a band of armed robbers who at about 1.30 a.m. on April 17 entered a house in Hayun village, in the Yanning district, province of Kwangtung, China, robbed the occupants and killed the master of the house. A point was made that the charge on which extradition had been applied for should have been murder, but I am only dealing with the facts before me. One of the witnesses also appears from the depositions to have used three words in the Mandarin dialect, whereas in his evidence he stated he did not know that dialect. On the other hand two witnesses were called who declared that the accused had arrived in Hongkong previously to April 17 and only left in May. The case of *Rex v. Spilsbury* (79 L.T. 211) as to strong or probable presumption of guilt was quoted, and also the case of *Rex v. Zossenheim* (29 Times L.R. 121) as to the duty of the Magistrate to hear evidence as to the defence. In this case however, the Magistrate did hear all the evidence that was produced for the defence and after referring to *Cox v. Coleridge* (1 Barn. & Cres. 37) as to a strong or probable or even conflicting case of guilt, he came to the conclusion that the evidence raised a strong presumption of the guilt of the accused. The next point raised was that there was no evidence that the Chinese Government had given the engagement required by section 4 subsection 3 of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, and that in the absence of such engagement there was no jurisdiction to commit or detain the fugitive. The words of the subsection are as follows:—“A fugitive criminal shall not in any case be surrendered unless an engagement be given by the Chinese Government that he shall not, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to Her Majesty's dominions, be detained or tried in China for any offence committed before his surrender other than the extradition crime proved by the facts on which the surrender is demanded.” It may be as well here to cite the corresponding provisions of 33 and 34, Vic., Cap. 82, section 3 subsection 3, as the cases quoted in support of the above last mentioned proposition refer to them. They are:—“A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered to a foreign state unless provision is made by the law of that state or by arrangement that the fugitive criminal shall not, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to Her Majesty's dominions, be detained or tried in that foreign state for any offence committed prior to his surrender other than the extradition crime proved by the facts on which the surrender is granted.” The difference is that the local Ordinance substitutes “engagement” for “provision or arrangement” and omits the words “proved by the facts.” It was argued before me on behalf of the accused that the proof of the engagement was a condition precedent to commitment or detention. On the other hand it was contended that the question of engagement referred to the Governor alone, and had nothing to do with the Magistrate or with this Court at this stage. It was admitted that the latter view has been specifically held to be the correct one by the present learned Chief Justice of this Colony in the case of *Wong Ka Cheong* (Hongkong L.R., Vol. 1, P. 1) but I was asked if I had any doubts on the subject to reserve the point for the consideration of the Full Court. In support

of this contention the cases of *in re Bouvier* (42 L.J., Q.B. 17) and of *Allice Woodall* (18 Cox. C.C. 478) were quoted. This point was not raised before the Magistrate and I will deal with it when I deal with the whole case. The last point raised was that the evidence was such as to prove within the meaning of section 4 subsection 1 of the Chinese Extradition Ordinance that the requisition for the surrender of the fugitive was in fact made with a view to punish him for an offence of a political nature. The argument to support this was as follows:—The alleged robbery took place on April 17th and the requisition was not made until June 24th. That is admitted. The accused, however, stated in his evidence that in May 1907 some riot or rising took place at a place called Wongkong in the Yanning district, in consequence of the scarcity of rice, and that the object of the rising was to compel the local mandarin to take some remedial steps, and that battles were fought and the town captured and proclamations issued. He further stated that he himself took a prominent part in such rising and that in consequence a reward of \$1,000 was offered for his capture on June 20, and it is suggested that this charge is the outcome of such offer. The evidence of this is his own statement, and the translations of some documents which, in my opinion, ought never to have been admitted as evidence at the Police Court. From this evidence and from the fact that a considerable time elapsed between April 17, the date of the alleged robbery, and June 24, the date of the requisition, it was sought to draw the conclusion that the requisition was originally intended to be for the extradition of the accused in reference to the rising in May, and that such rising constituted a political offence, and that the armed robbery was an afterthought. There is no further evidence on this subject. It should be noted, however, that the accused in his evidence stated the rising was to make the mandarin obey the existing law in China, and that if they had done so there would have been no rising. So it is clear even, if his story was true, that the rising was not against the central government. On this particular point in *re Castioni* (1891, Q.B.D., Vol. 1, 149) was quoted, and on the point in general in *re Mennier* (1894, Q.B., 415) and in *re Arton* (1896, 1 Q.B., 118) were referred to. These are the points that were taken and I will now deal with them. As to the first one I am of opinion that on the evidence before him the Magistrate would have been justified in committing for trial supposing the offence charged had been committed in this colony. It was essentially a case for a jury even after evidence for the defence had been produced, as a probable presumption had been raised, see *Magistrate's Ordinance*, section 76, above referred to and the case of *Cox v. Coleridge*, above cited. With reference to the point as to antecedent proof of engagement the cases of *in re Bouvier* and *re Allice Woodall*, which were much relied on, are not on all fours with this case. In these cases the question turned upon legal provision only, which must almost necessarily have been antecedent. They had nothing to do with the question of arrangement or engagement, which was not decided. See the remarks of Lord Coleridge in *re Allice Woodall* at page 437 where he says:—“I do not go into the question of arrangement (that is the same as engagement in our ordinance) because that may come hereafter although it has not come at present.” Therefore those cases are no authority on the construction of the word engagement in our Ordinance. I have therefore to construe section 4 subsection 3, to the best of my ability. As I entirely agree with the opinion expressed by the learned Chief Justice in *Wong Ka Cheong's* case I do not think there is any necessity for reserving the point. The question of engagement is for the Governor who surrenders. As to the political offence question I do not consider that there is any evidence in support of it worthy of credence, and I may sum up my view of the law so far as this case goes as follows:—I do not think any court of justice will impute unfairness or dishonest conduct (for that is what it would amount to in this case) to any power with which Great Britain has entered into treaty obligations on the precisely unsupported statement of the accused himself. Otherwise it seems to me there would be an end to extradition as the accused would only have to say:—“They really want me for a political offence and not for the offence charged.” In the cases of *Castioni* and *Mennier* the question turned on whether the offences for which extradition was applied for were political offences or not. Here so far as the case before us is concerned that is not so. As to the American case quoted it was held by the Attorney-General that there was no felony and the facts are different. For these reasons I think the rule should be discharged with costs.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. COMPELTZ (ACTING PRINCIPAL JUDGE).

## LI CHI-CHIN AGAIN.

Another motion was added to the many brought against the *Tak Lai Lung* firm. The new claimant was *Pan Kwong*, and he sought to recover from *Li Chi-chin*, as a partner in the firm mentioned, the sum of \$7384.0. Mr. F. X. d'Almeida-Castro appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner for the defendant. As in former cases, execution was stayed pending appeal.

## MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Judgment was delivered in the case in which Chan Sam sought to recover from Lo Kam the sum of \$200 for malicious prosecution. His Lordship decided that the plaintiff had made out her case, and gave judgment for \$50 and costs. Mr. E. J. Grist was plaintiff's solicitor, and Mr. Crowther, Smith appeared for the defendant.

## SEQUENCE TO A PIKING.

The case concluded in which *Iu Tsang-nin* claimed from *Kwong Tack* the delivery up of a junk now lying at Shaukiwan, or in the alternative, \$1000 damages. Mr. F. R. L. Bowley (of Messrs. Donny and Bowley) appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) for the defendant.

Mr. Grist, in opening the defence, informed the Court that his client had purchased the junk in open market. Everything was done that could be done in order to give the public and anyone who might have an interest in the junk full notice that he intended to purchase it. His friend's broad statement of the law, that wherever a man came across his property he should seize it, was not strictly speaking correct.

His Lordship—There is an exception, but the broad principle is quite true.

Mr. Grist—The broad principle is that he is entitled to get it back after the thief has been prosecuted and convicted.

His Lordship—That is the exception; the broad principle is the other way. Judgment was reserved.

## FOR LADY READERS.

“So Mrs. S.—has been robbed. Have you heard about it?”

“No. How did it happen?”

“She was going along the road one day with a silver bag in her hand, when a native loafer ran up to her, snatched the bag out of her hand, and made off with it!”

“Serve her jolly well right!”

“I don't mean Mrs. S.—in particular, but women-folk in general. They will persist in going about with purses, silver bags, and other valuables about them, arranged in such a way as to tempt any poor, hungry wretch that may happen to see the case with which they may be laden.”

“Oh, that's all nonsense. If—”

“It's no nonsense at all. If I am the skipper of a ship which is run into by another vessel entirely in the wrong, it will go almost equally hard with me in court if it is proved that I did not do all that was possible to avoid the accident. What do your lady friends do to avoid being robbed? Nothing at all. The other day I saw a lady on the Nankin Road with a jewelled watch pinned on outside her dress by a gold pin. Nothing could have been easier than for me to have snatched the whole thing (I don't mean the lady too) and disappeared.”

“But you don't mean to say, I suppose, that such highway robbery is any less condemnable on that account?”

“I'll put your word ‘condemnable’ into its stronger form, if you like, and call it damnable. But I'm not going so far as to say that the ladies are not to blame.”

“I don't see how!”

“Well, I'll show you. In the first place, remember, all these silver bags, jewelled watches, and so on, are but means of display. Now display in itself is more or less contemptible, and when it offers a premium on crime it is almost as much to be condemned as the highway robbery itself. Let the ladies take counsel of their gentleman friends and there might soon be devised a means of preventing petty thieves and snatches from reaping the harvest which is so abundantly placed before them at present!”

“Why hasn't it been done before then, if as you say, it is so easy?”

“Why? Because vanity is too strong. Do you think a woman is going to lessen her outward show by as much as one paltry ring or brooch when it is not she who has to pay for losses? Not she!”

“When things had gone so far, I joined in, I condemned the robber most emphatically. By bell, book, and candle I cursed him. May the fate of the jackdaw be his. But I could not shut my eyes to the commensurate of the other side. I ventured to express a hope that for the time being ladies would aid the police by every means in their power (they want it), to prevent these daily robberies. They can do it in the way suggested, by carrying no valuables whatsoever except in receptacles not easily got at. There may be need a little self-denial, but the only alternative is to risk loss, for it is evidently impossible for ladies to go about with a body guard every day.—*Shanghai Mercury*.”

## SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT IN YOKOHAMA.

## CHINESE CONCERN COLLAPSES.

Tung Tsung-tai, one of the leading Chinese merchants in Yokohama, suspended payment on November 6th. It appears that since October 23rd Tung, who is dealing in marine products and other goods, has been unable to pay to Japanese merchants, to whom he owes about ¥40,000. He also has an overdraft of about ¥10,000 at the Yokohama Fuyo Bank and another of about ¥30,000 at the Sode Bank. Having been hard pressed by both banks for repayment of the above debts, Tung offered them his property as a mortgage, consisting of a lot of ground measuring 540 tsubo and buildings covering 400 tsubo. In consideration of the fact Tung owns further property in China and that his credit in his native place has not been badly affected as yet, an agreement has been made between Tung and his creditors to the effect that the latter shall grant him a term of grace for payment. The chief cause of his failure is said to be the fall of silver on the Eastern market. The unfortunate Chinese merchant came to Yokohama about 40 years ago and since then has been carrying on business with success. It is stated that other Chinese merchants of this port are also experiencing no small difficulty at the present moment.—*Japan Advertiser*.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 22nd at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately on the E. and N.E. coasts of China, owing to a depression which has passed from the continent to the Yellow Sea near the mouth of the Yangtze.

A high pressure area is now over the Sea of Japan, and the barometer has risen rapidly in E. Japan.

The monsoon is likely to freshen in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea during the next 24 hours.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.20 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood—N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy, misty.

Formosa Channel—N.E. winds, moderate to strong.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoucks—Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan—Same as No. 1.

## INDO-JAPANESE TRADE.

On Nov. 4th Count Okuma, Viscount Kyoura (ex-Minister for Agriculture and Commerce), Baron Shibuya, Mr. Kondo, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Mr. Hayakawa, of the Mitsui Bank and a number of leading business men, gave a reception at the Nobles' Club, Tokyo, to Mr. Morita, Director of the Commercial and Industrial Bureau in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, who recently returned to Japan from a commercial tour in India. After a brief address of welcome by Baron Shibuya, Mr. Morita spoke at length on the national customs and manners, and the condition of trade and industry of India, also showing numerous samples of merchandise which he had brought with him from that country. The speech lasted for over two hours.

Count Okuma, who was the next speaker, dwelt at length upon the bright prospects of trade between Japan and India, and urged that every opportunity should be taken to extend Japan's trade with India. The Count pointed out that as the British Government had adopted the policy of free trade in India, Japanese merchants should go to that country prepared to utilise to the full the privileges of free competition accorded by Great Britain. For this purpose, he explained, it was necessary to open steamship services between Japan and India, thus following the example of Austria, which was doing a large business with India by means of a steamship service. Count Okuma is not reported as saying anything further about the “oppression” of Indians.

In reference to the foreign trade of India, the *Times* and *Trade* records that the total value of Indian imports for last year amounted to ¥1,680,230,000, and of exports to ¥1,602,270,000. The value of imports from Japan represented ¥8,475,430, and of exports to Japan ¥65,680,195, Japan coming after Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, Austria, the United States, and Java in the list of imports, and after Great Britain, Germany and the United States in the list of exports. The Tokyo paper appends the following figures showing the value of the principal lines of imports and exports from and to India in 1906 and 1907, from which the tendency of the trade between Japan and India can be inferred:—

## IMPORTS FROM JAPAN.

	1907.	1906.
Silk fabrics	¥1,923,554	¥3,096,387
Knitted goods	83,823	1,116,665
Matchboxes	70,754	787,314
Camphor	507,914	544,880
Clothing	237,484	435,307
Coal	463,02	251,001
Corn and beans	118,768	145,463
Copper	91,874	119,761

Besides the above, lamps, glassware, raw silk, porcelain, umbrella fittings, and medicine were imported, each to a value under ¥10,000.

## EXPORTS TO JAPAN.

	1907.	1906.
Raw cotton	¥44,468,706	¥3,939,337
Corn and beans	332,911	18,448,216
Wool	112,490	336,102
Fertiliser	2,319	301,149
Hemp	26,686	237,341
Hides and skins	76,179	24,153

## PROGRESS AT PANAMA.

Actual masonry it is believed can be commenced at the Gatun locks of the Isthmian Canal within eight months, according to a statement made in the canal record, copies of which have been received at Washington. Railroad tracks are being erected across the line that will mark the inside and outside boundaries of the big dam at Gatun and from one of these dirt trains are dumping dirt upon the site of the dam. Preparatory to the installation of the pipe line dredges by which more rapid work on the dam will be possible the Chagres River has been diverted from its main channel and dammed. The survey of all of the country to be converted into the great Gatun lake has been completed and the finished reports show that the area will be 171 square miles.

The Panama Canal cost the American Government \$84,445,000 up to December 31, 1906, according to a statement of the audited expenditures just published. The bulk of this expenditure was the \$50,000,000 to the French company and the Panama Government for Canal property, right of way, and franchises, and \$3,149,022 went for material and supplies. For general administration, there was expended \$1,224,429; government and sanitation, \$4,381,689; and construction and engineering, \$9,729,554. Other expenses included \$12,133,852 under the head of plant, which includes rolling stocks, machinery and second main track on the Isthmus, buildings, zone waterworks, etc.

A plan by which European laborers on the Isthmus of Panama may bring their families to that place is under consideration by the Canal Commission. It contemplates the erection of cheap houses on small tracts of land, establishing settlements in close proximity to the work along the canal. The colonization of these people, it is believed, will give a steady and permanent supply of the best labor available for the canal work, and will result in clearing and improving a good portion of the land belonging to the Commission on the Canal Zone.

From the total force of canal employees on the roll in July, 1907, the death rate was 35 per thousand, as against 67 per thousand in July, 1906.

## ENTERPRISE IN HANKOW.

A wall, which has permeated Hankow for more days than can readily be counted, will, our readers will be glad to learn, be within a couple of years stopped. We refer to the Hotel accommodation at this port, and it is with a feeling of intense satisfaction that we are able to announce definitely that Hankow within the above mentioned time will have a really modern up-to-date hotel of its own.

Mr. G. J. Shekury, the well-known shareholder of Shanghai, who has been in Hankow for the past week, has been successful in purchasing lot 13 on the bank in the British Concession for this purpose, and on his return to Shanghai for which port he left last evening, he will immediately commence work on the new enterprise. With Mr. Shekury's well-known experience of hotel construction, it is needless to say that we shall have a really up-to-date hotel with all modern conveniences and that visitors to the work along the canal. Our readers for they can stay in comfort. There was no doubt in the above statement can not be doubted when we are able to affirm that Mr. Shekury was already instrumental in starting the Palace Hotel in Shanghai, and the success of this concern is a living monument to his energy in his capacity of Managing Director.

The necessities of such a hotel being constructed in Hankow are too numerous and obvious to need mention, and we are certain that the Hankow public will readily invest the money required to start their share of the hotel rolling, that Mr. Shekury does not intend to let the grass grow under his feet, we may mention that he has already obtained a license from the B. M. C. to conduct a hotel on the site purchased.—*Hankow Daily News*.

## CLARETS.

FROM  
ETABLISSEMENTS SCHROEDER AND DE CONSTANS  
BORDEAUX FRANCE.

VINTAGE	WINE	1899-1904.
	1 doz. Bottles.	2 doz. 1 Bottle.
VIN ORDINAIRE	...	...
COTES	...	...
MEDOC	...	...
ST. EMILION	...	...
MARGAUX	...	...
ST. JULIEN	...	...
ST. ESTEPHE	...	...
COS ST. MICHEL	...	...
CH. LEVILLER	...	...
CH. LAROSE	...	...

SOLE AGENTS:—

H. PRICE &amp; CO., LTD.

WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

## JAPANESE MONKS IN CHINA.

## JAPANESE “MISSIONARY” INTERFERENCE.

The following editorial article, appearing in the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, indicates that the Japanese Buddhist missionaries in China, like their Christian fellow-workers, are taking up an attitude antagonistic to Chinese officialdom which can only lead to trouble sooner or later, if persisted in. The story is thus told by our contemporary:

In Cheung-chi district of Fukien a man named Ching seized his neighbour's wife and property, and the woman's husband appealed to the local magistrate for the restitution of his property and the punishment of the man for infringement of his conjugal rights. The magistrate accordingly issued a warrant of arrest, as he was bound to do, but as soon as Ching heard of this he went to a Japanese monk in the district and enrolled himself as a member of his mission. The Japanese monk then went to the magistrate and demurred to the arrest of Ching. The magistrate stated that although Ching might have joined the mission he was still a Chinese subject and as such must be dealt with for his offence. The Japanese then promised to deliver Ching up for trial, but requested to be present at the hearing. This the magistrate agreed to, and a chair and table were provided for the Japanese in a corner of the Court when the case came on.

Ching, relying on the interference and protection of the Japanese, talked with great assurance to the magistrate and put a bold face on the matter, disputing with him over all points, and at last the magistrate was so enraged that he ordered him to be bamboozled. The Japanese then said that, as he was present in Court, the magistrate had no right to beat Ching. He was trying the case equally with the magistrate, and they had not yet come to any decision about the case. The magistrate angrily moved to leave the Court, but the monk objected, saying that as he had not left the Court the magistrate could not do so either.

The magistrate then ordered the runners to give Ching four hundred blows and left the Court. The monk went home vowing vengeance against the magistrate and the case was then taken up by the Japanese Consul there, and the Assistant Director of the Foreign Bureau. The Japanese Consul is stated to have communicated with the Governor to the effect that the Japanese monk was assaulted by the magistrate's runners and that his gold watch and chain were stolen, and further asked that the magistrate be dismissed. The magistrate, on the other hand, appealed to the Provincial Judge about the unreasonable conduct of the Japanese, and special deputies were sent by both sides to investigate the whole affair and a lengthy discussion took place, each side believing the report of its own representative. The Japanese Consul is said to have declared that unless the Governor accepted his version of the affair he would take the matter to Peking. The final conclusion of the dispute was that it was decided that the circumstances, though he was guilty of the offence charged, and in order to smooth things over the magistrate was advised to apologise to the monk for having managed the case badly.

The Tientsin paper comments as follows:—“If the Japanese Buddhists now swarming into the country are to be recognised as ‘missionaries’ and commit all manner of offences and illegalities as missionaries the complications and abuses will be endless and the whole name of an honourable body of workers grossly maligned. The matter is one which should be strongly taken up and thrashed out in Peking before there is every prospect of grave difficulties arising otherwise.”

## RAILWAY LOANS.

The Peking Correspondent of the *D. C. Daily News* writes on November 17th:—

In response to a memorial from the Waiwan Imperial Rescript was issued on October 23rd sanctioning the proposed loan of £1,500,000 for the construction of the Soochow-Hangchow-Ningpo railway from the British and Chinese corporations.

According to its terms the concession for the construction of this railway was one of the five railway concessions granted to the corporation by the Chinese Government in 1898, the other four lines are:—1. Tientsin-Chiaoting line. 2. Canton-Kowloon line. 3. Peking-Hsinan line. 4. Homan-Yangtze line, through the base. I am informed that the loan will be made under the following conditions:—

- 1.—Loan of £1,500,000 at five per cent interest per annum.
- 2.—Loan will be guaranteed by the Provincial Governments of Kiangsu and Chekiang proportionately instead of by the line in question.
- 3.—The chief engineer shall be an Englishman to be engaged by China herself, on the condition that he must be recognized by the corporation.
- 4.—The line will be built and controlled by the Chinese.
- 5.—The corporation agrees to conclude a special agreement with the Chinese Government concerning the loan and construction of the line, which are to be dealt with separately and not in the manner fixed by the regulations of the Shanghai-Nanking railway.
- 6.—The natives of two provinces shall be permitted to purchase the shares under similar conditions as foreigners.
- 7.—The funds which have already been spent for the construction of those sections of this line by the people of these two provinces are to be added to the capital over and above the £1,500,000.
- 8.—Interest will be paid out of the net profits of the line in future.

Although the natives of the two provinces are still protesting against the loan, it is believed that the dispute may be settled satisfactorily in the not distant future, for H. E.

# ECZEMA

## Rashes Itchings And Irritations Of THE SKIN

Speedily Cured by Warm Baths With

# Cuticura SOAP

And Gentle Anointings Of

# CUTICURA

The Great Skin Cure, when all other remedies and even physicians fail. Guaranteed absolutely pure, sweet, and wholesome, and may be used from the hour of birth.

Sold throughout the world. Beware of all cheap imitations. Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura Lotion, Cuticura Cream, Cuticura Powder, Cuticura Tablets, Cuticura Syrup, Cuticura Candy, Cuticura Ice Cream, Cuticura Butter, Cuticura Milk, Cuticura Eggs, Cuticura Fruit, Cuticura Vegetables, Cuticura Meat, Cuticura Fish, Cuticura Poultry, Cuticura Game, Cuticura Wine, Cuticura Beer, Cuticura Spirits, Cuticura Liqueurs, Cuticura Cigars, Cuticura Tobacco, Cuticura Pipes, Cuticura Matches, Cuticura Candles, Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura Lotion, Cuticura Cream, Cuticura Powder, Cuticura Tablets, Cuticura Syrup, Cuticura Candy, Cuticura Ice Cream, Cuticura Butter, Cuticura Milk, Cuticura Eggs, Cuticura Fruit, Cuticura Vegetables, Cuticura Meat, Cuticura Fish, Cuticura Poultry, Cuticura Game, Cuticura Wine, Cuticura Beer, Cuticura Spirits, Cuticura Liqueurs, Cuticura Cigars, Cuticura Tobacco, Cuticura Pipes, Cuticura Matches, Cuticura Candles, Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura Lotion, Cuticura Cream, Cuticura Powder, Cuticura Tablets, Cuticura Syrup, Cuticura Candy, Cuticura Ice Cream, Cuticura Butter, Cuticura Milk, Cuticura Eggs, Cuticura Fruit, Cuticura Vegetables, Cuticura Meat, Cuticura Fish, Cuticura Poultry, Cuticura Game, Cuticura Wine, Cuticura Beer, Cuticura Spirits, Cuticura Liqueurs, Cuticura Cigars, Cuticura Tobacco, Cuticura Pipes, Cuticura Matches, Cuticura Candles, Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura Lotion, Cuticura Cream, Cuticura Powder, Cuticura Tablets, Cuticura Syrup, Cuticura Candy, Cuticura Ice Cream, Cuticura Butter, Cuticura Milk, Cuticura Eggs, Cuticura Fruit, Cuticura Vegetables, Cuticura Meat, Cuticura Fish, Cuticura Poultry, Cuticura Game, Cuticura Wine, Cuticura Beer, Cuticura Spirits, Cuticura Liqueurs, Cuticura Cigars, Cuticura Tobacco, Cuticura Pipes, Cuticura Matches, Cuticura Candles, Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura Lotion, Cuticura Cream, Cuticura Powder, Cuticura Tablets, Cuticura Syrup, Cuticura Candy, Cuticura Ice Cream, Cuticura Butter, Cuticura Milk, Cuticura Eggs, Cuticura Fruit, Cuticura Vegetables, Cuticura Meat, Cuticura Fish, Cuticura Poultry, Cuticura Game, Cuticura Wine, Cuticura Beer, Cuticura Spirits, Cuticura Liqueurs, Cuticura Cigars, Cuticura Tobacco, Cuticura Pipes, Cuticura Matches, Cuticura Candles, Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura Lotion, Cuticura Cream, Cuticura Powder, Cuticura Tablets, Cuticura Syrup, Cuticura Candy, Cuticura Ice Cream, Cuticura Butter, Cuticura Milk, Cuticura Eggs, Cuticura Fruit, Cuticura Vegetables, Cuticura Meat, Cuticura Fish, Cuticura Poultry, Cuticura Game, Cuticura Wine, Cuticura Beer, Cuticura Spirits, Cuticura Liqueurs, Cuticura Cigars, Cuticura Tobacco, Cuticura Pipes, Cuticura Matches, Cuticura Candles, Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura Lotion, Cuticura Cream, Cuticura Powder, Cuticura Tablets, Cuticura Syrup, Cuticura Candy, Cuticura Ice Cream, Cuticura Butter, Cuticura Milk, Cuticura Eggs, Cuticura Fruit, Cuticura Vegetables, Cuticura Meat, Cuticura Fish, Cuticura Poultry, Cuticura Game, Cuticura Wine, Cuticura Beer, Cuticura Spirits, Cuticura Liqueurs, Cuticura Cigars, Cuticura Tobacco, Cuticura Pipes, Cuticura Matches, Cuticura Candles, Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura Lotion, Cuticura Cream, Cuticura Powder, Cuticura Tablets, Cuticura Syrup, Cuticura Candy, Cuticura Ice Cream, Cuticura Butter, Cuticura Milk, Cuticura Eggs, Cuticura Fruit, Cuticura Vegetables, Cuticura Meat, Cuticura Fish, Cuticura Poultry, Cuticura Game, Cuticura Wine, Cuticura Beer, Cuticura Spirits, Cuticura Liqueurs, Cuticura Cigars, Cuticura Tobacco, Cuticura Pipes, Cuticura Matches, Cuticura Candles, Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura Lotion, Cuticura Cream, Cuticura Powder, Cuticura Tablets, Cuticura Syrup, Cuticura Candy, Cuticura Ice Cream, Cuticura Butter, Cuticura Milk, Cuticura Eggs, Cuticura Fruit, Cuticura Vegetables, Cuticura Meat, Cuticura Fish, Cuticura Poultry, Cuticura Game, Cuticura Wine, Cuticura Beer, Cuticura Spirits, Cuticura Liqueurs, Cuticura Cigars, Cuticura Tobacco, Cuticura Pipes, Cuticura Matches, Cuticura Candles, Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura Lotion, Cuticura Cream, Cuticura Powder, Cuticura Tablets, Cuticura Syrup, Cuticura Candy, Cuticura Ice Cream, Cuticura



## NOTICE.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are so ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE.

IT is proposed to hold an OLD CLINTONIAN DINNER about the middle of January next.

All OLD CLINTONIANS desirous of attending are requested to send in their names to the undersigned as soon as possible.

PHILIP W. GOLDING,  
16, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1907. 1863



## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER OF THE Estate of OLE MARTIN ANDERSON late of Queen's Building, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Overseer, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance 1897 made an Order limiting to the 31st day of January, 1908, for sending in Claims against the above Estate.

All Creditors are hereby required to send in their Claims to the Undersigned before the said date.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1907.

ALATHOON SETH,  
Official Administrator.



## HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that information has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACICE will be carried out as under—

On SATURDAY, the 30th November:—

From Stonecutters, in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 2 p.m. and finishing at 6 p.m.

If the weather is favourable on the above date, Practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

BASIL TAYLOR, Commander, R.N.,  
Harbour Master, &c.  
Hongkong, 23rd November 1907. 1865

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting, by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY the 25th of November, 1907, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of Crown Land near Shaukiwan in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Sq. Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Shaukiwan Island Lot No. 411	Shaukiwan near Shaukiwan Island Lot No. 395.	N.W. S.E. N.E. S.W. 60 04 13 18	1,080	10	540

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting, by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of November, 1907, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of Crown Land near Shaukiwan in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Sq. Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Shaukiwan Island Lot No. 410	Shaukiwan about 50 yards to the South East of No. 395 Bridge.	R. ft. ft. ft. ft. 32 52 60 00	1,020	18	900

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

For SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW.

## THE Company's Steamship

"HAI TAN,"  
Captain J. S. Rosch, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1907. 1868

For SINGAPORE PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

## THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"  
Captain J. G. Olfert, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.  
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1907. 1862

## NEW ADVERTISEMENT

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

THE Steamship "JAPAN," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1907. 1862

## NOTICES OF FIRMS

KITSON LIGHT FOREIGN SUPPLY COMPANY.

WE, the CHEONG KWONG FIRM (昌光號) of No. 20, Peel Street, hereby admit and acknowledge that we have this Day given an undertaking to Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Limited, SOLE AGENTS here for the KITSON LIGHT FOREIGN SUPPLY COMPANY of LONDON, not to make or sell or in any way directly or indirectly interested in the making or selling of any lamps, burners or other apparatus for producing light in any way infringing the Patent Rights granted in this Colony to Mr. ARTHUR KITSON or to the KITSON LIGHT FOREIGN SUPPLY COMPANY.

We further admit that we have forfeited to Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Limited all the imitation lamps made by us infringing the above Patent Rights.

昌李  
Hongkong, 15th November, 1907. 1840

KITSON LIGHT FOREIGN SUPPLY COMPANY.

IT has come to our knowledge that certain Firms have been manufacturing and selling and/or letting out for hire Lamps which are an infringement on the Patent Rights as Registered in this Colony by Mr. ARTHUR KITSON of London. We hereby give Notice that we shall take legal or other action against any Firm or Firms found to be making or selling or causing to be made or sold any Lamp or Lamps, lamp burners or other apparatus for producing light, in any way infringing on the Patent Rights above mentioned.

DODWELL & Co., Limited,  
Sole Agents,  
KITSON LIGHT FOREIGN SUPPLY CO.,  
Hongkong, 15th November, 1907. 1841

## INTIMATIONS

## WANTED.

BY a SHANGHAI HOUSE about to open in HONGKONG a Competent EUROPEAN with Good Knowledge of Import Business. Apply in writing to—  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 22nd November 1907. 1358

## WANTED.

A PORTUGUESE GENTLEMAN, experienced in Sale of Beverages. Apply with references to—  
T. S.  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 25th October, 1907. 1709

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to Notify that he has no partner in any of his business neither is he a partner of any other Firms than ARCULLI BROTHERS.

A. F. ARCULLI,  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. 1833

## TROOPS GOING HOME.

THE CHAPLAIN to the Forces would be glad to receive Magazines, Illustrated Papers or Books for the use of the Troops going Home on the "SICILIA." A postcard addressed to him at Headquarters Office will ensure parcels being fetched or they may be sent to Chaplain's Room, Fletcher Street, any morning.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1907. 1779

TRANSLATED NOVELS (some illustrated, Achromatic Photos; catalogue free, or with sample, 2d. (letter postage).—A. DE SAILLE, 20, Rue de la Michodière, Paris. 1264

SWATOW DRAWN WORK COMPANY,  
38, Wellington Street.

MANUFACTURERS & WHOLESALE & RETAIL Dealers in all Sorts of DRAWN WORK, EMBROIDERY, BEST PEWTER WARE AND CANTON GRASS CLOTH, &c.  
Hongkong, 19th October, 1907. 1635

## FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to—  
B. R.,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 1810

## DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.  
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 1444

SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST.  
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 1540

## COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.  
WM. FARLANE, Manager.  
Hongkong, 19th November, 1901. 47

## AUCTIONS

## BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PARTICULARS OF SALE OF the Equity of Redemption of and in the VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES Situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION On MONDAY, the 25th day of November, 1907, at 3 o'clock P.M. at his Sales Room by Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

BEING All those two equal undivided fourth shares and interest of TUNG KI of and in all those places or parcels of Land registered in the Land Office as Section C of Inland Lot No. 211, and Subsection No. 1 of Section D of Inland No. No. 211, together with the mortgages or tenements thereon known as No. 354, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL and No. 41, LOWER LASCAR ROW.

The said Premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years and for the further term of 924 years granted by a Crown Lease and Extension thereof subject to the payment of the due proportions of the Crown Rent and to the performance of the covenants in the said Lease and Extension reserved and contained And Subject also to an Indenture of Lease registered in the Land Office by Memorial No. 34,507 and to an Indenture of Mortgage registered in the Land Office by Memorial No. 40,371 and to the principal sum of \$3,200 and interest thereon and to an Equitable Mortgage registered in the Land Office by Memorial No. 40,895 and to the principal sum of \$750 and interest thereon.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to D'ALMADA & SMITH, Solicitors for the Vendor.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, 12th November, 1907. 1805

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE PROPRIETOR, THE WESTERN HOTEL, to sell by Public Auction, On THURSDAY, the 28th November, 1907, at 11 a.m. at No. 90, Queen's Road West,

THE WHOLE OF THE FURNITURE THEREIN CONTAINED, comprising—DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BEDSTEPS and BEDDING, SIDEBOARDS with Bureaux, Glass DINING TABLES, WASHSTANDS, DRESSING TABLES, PICTURES, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, &c., &c.;

One ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE by Henning Bros., London, AND 2 COTTAGE PIANOS.

TERMS:—As Usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 20th November, 1907. 1847



## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 26th and 27th December, 1907, at 10 a.m., each day, at H.M. NAVAL YARD,

SUNDRY OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL AND VICTUALLING STORES, comprising—OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES:—CHAIN CABLE, WOOD BLOCKS, IRON and STEEL BOLTS, HOSES, TOOLS, OLD IRON and METAL, ELECTRIC CABLE, MATS and MATTINGS, WOOD BOXES, LEATHER, COAL BAKES, OLD INDIA RUBBER, OLD BOATS, FURNITURE, CARPET, OLD CANVAS CUTTINGS, &c., &c.

OLD AND SURPLUS VICTUALLING STORES:—BEDDING, SEAMEN'S CLOTHING, MESS TRAP, COOPERAGE MATERIALS, a large quantity of BISCUITS, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.  
TERMS OF SALE:—As Customary.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Government Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 15th November, 1907. 1835

## PUBLIC AUCTION

BY ORDER OF H.M. WAR OFFICE.

THE FOLLOWING VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

Known as INLAND LOT NUMBER 427 (Spring Garden) containing an area of about 42,283 square feet and having a frontage on Queen's Road East of 228 feet, situate at Queen's Road East, Hongkong, will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION On WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of December, 1907, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in One Lot by Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, at their Auction Rooms, in Des Voeux Road, Central.

The Property consists of: All that piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot 427, and all buildings thereon and appurtenances thereto belonging, held under the Crown Lease thereof dated the 7th day of April, 1856, for the term of 999 years from the 23rd day of July, 1855, at the annual Crown Rent of 2150 Sterling, subject to the covenants and conditions contained in the lease.

For further particulars apply to The AUCTIONEERS, or to DENNIS & BOWLEY, Solicitors for the Vendors, Hongkong, 21st November, 1907. 1854

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c. and for PRIVATE RESIDENTS at THE OUTPOSTS. A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the NEWS OF THE FAR EAST is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT, Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum. Postage 2d to any part of the World.

## FOR SALE

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE. FROM 1st till 30th NOVEMBER.

CHINESE, JAPANESE AND INDIAN SILKS, CRAPE, CANTON LINEN, EMBROIDERIES, SHAWLS, LACES, CARPETS, BUGS, DRAPERY, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! Kindly note that the above Articles are suitable for presents for Christmas and New Year. Inspection earnestly solicited.

D. CHELLARAM,  
2, D'AGUILAR STREET,  
Hongkong, 1st November, 1907. 1749

## FOR SALE.

INLAND LOT No. 1708.

SITUATE at North Point, Shaukiwan Road, Hongkong; (next to the Metropole Hotel). The property contains by admeasurement 103,950 square feet. Crown Rent, \$238.00 per annum.

For further particulars apply to GOLDING & BARLOW, Solicitors, 10, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 12th September 1907. 1494

## STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE, Portion of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 32 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 43,000 SQUARE FEET. 250 YEARS' LEASE. For Particulars, apply—

GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.,  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. 1106

## ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mail; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 33 Years FROM 1874 to 1906.

Price: \$2 Cash. On sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office or Local Booksellers.

## ON SALE.

THE

DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE FOR 1907.

Complete Edition ... \$10.00  
Small ... 6.00  
Obtainable at the Hongkong Daily Press Office and from the Local Booksellers.

## ON SALE.

THE FIFTY YEARS

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR 日曆英中年十五

FROM 1st JANUARY, 1864 to 31st DECEMBER, 1913, BEING FROM THE 1st YEAR OF THE 70th CYCLE TO THE 50th YEAR OF THE 70th CYCLE, THAT IS THE 3rd YEAR OF TUNG CHI TO THE 39th YEAR OF KWON SU.

PRICE \$2 CASH.

On Sale at the Hongkong "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East. The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order. Hongkong, 2nd October, 1906. 1841

## ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

FOR DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mail from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver FROM 1893 TO 1905; ALSO

RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900), and other Useful Information. PRICE: \$1 CASH.

On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers.

## MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA

(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.

Cable Address, "IWASAKI," which applies to all Branch Offices. At ABC 5th Ed., Western Union Code used. All Letters Addressed: MANAGER MITSU BISHI Co. with name of place under. BRANCH OFFICES:—

NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, & HANKOW.

AGENTS:—YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq. CHINKIANG: MESSRS. GHEARING & Co. MANILA: MESSRS. MACDONALD & Co. SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima, Ochi, Shimizu, Nomura and Kami-Yamada Collieries and also Hojo Colliery, which will shortly be ready to produce on a large scale the best Eastern Coal.

The Head and Branch Offices and the Agencies of the Company will receive any order or sale produced from the above Collieries.

T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong, 314 No. 2, Pedder Street.

## TO LET

TO LET IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

GODOWNS Nos. 95, 96, 97 and 101, Praya East. Apply to— CHATER & MODY, Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 20th June, 1907. 1089

## TO LET.

NO. 38, CAINE ROAD. AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, Zetland Street, No. 2, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon. Apply to—

LEIGH & ORANGE, 1, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, 9th October, 1907. 94

## TO LET.

A HOUSE IN KNUTSFORD TERRACE KOWLOON. Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st November, 1907. 192

## TO LET.

NO. 5, MORRISON HILL. One FOUR ROOMED HOUSE at Praya East, near East Point. Apply to— JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 21st October, 1907. 1690

## TO LET.

NOS. 2 and 5 Observatory Villas, Kowloon. Moderate Rental. Tennis Court and Electric Lights. Possession 1st November, 1907. Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 5th October, 1907. 1620

## TO LET.

THE WHOLE OF THE SECOND FLOOR of No. 34, Queen's Road Central, (opposite the General Post Office). The Rooms are light, spacious and well ventilated; 13 in number beside kitchen, pantry, bathroom, servants quarters etc. Very moderate rent. Immediate possession. Apply to—

YEE SANG FAT & Co., Same Address, Hongkong, 7th October, 1907. 1627

## TO LET.

"STONHEVED" 35, Robinson Road. 59, CAINE ROAD. Nos. 27, 31 and 33, SEYMOUR ROAD. Apply to—

SAM WANG CO. LTD., 31, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 8th November, 1907. 1108

## TO LET.

NO. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS—7 Rooms and 4 Bathrooms; lately colourwashed, painted and repaired throughout. Electrical fittings, &c. can be taken over at a valuation. Apply to—

Care of DENISON, RAM & GIBBS, Hongkong, 5th November, 1907. 1769

## TO LET.

SHOPS AND FLATS in Des Voeux Road, Central. No. 14, SALISBURY AVENUE, Kowloon. No. 3, EAST TERRACE, Kowloon. Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD., Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 1155

## TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CAINE ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 28 Rooms. OFFICES on the Third Floor of 1 TEL. MANIONS "3 ROOMS Corner over Mr. K. K. & Co. Fine position. Cheap rental. BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Calbrook MacGregor). OFFICES in Queen's Road Central. BEILIOS TERRACE HOUSES, Robinson Road.

"THE EYRIE" Peak (Furnished) for 3 Months from 1st September 1907. Cheap Rental. BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH (PEAK) Fully Furnished, Immediate Possession. No. 1, MOUNTAIN VIEW (PEAK) Furnished. For 4 or 5 months from 1st December, 1907.

No. 1, ALBANY. No. 6, DES VOEUX VILLAS (PEAK). No. 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE. No. 55, ELGIN STREET (Corner House) Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 22nd November, 1907. 1102

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. NO. 2, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. Apply to—

ARRATON V. APCAR & Co., 45, Wyndham Street, Hongkong, 2nd March, 1907. 491

## TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR of No. 4, Des Voeux Road including a Strong Room and servants' quarters. The Top Floor of No. 2, Wyndham Street lately vacated by the Hotel Baltimore, suitable for a Club or Boarding House. Apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & Co. Ltd., Hongkong, 11th November, 1907. 1638

## TO LET.







## SHIPPING.

**ARRIVALS.**  
HUPRI, British str., 1,450. Mathias, 22nd Nov.  
—Hsiphong and Hoibow 21st November.  
General—Butterfield & Swire.  
JOHANNE, German str., 952, M. Island, 21st  
November—Hoibow 20th Nov. General—  
Jensen & Co.  
THAN, British str., 1,346, A. Somerville, 22nd  
November—Manila 19th Nov. General—  
Butterfield & Swire.  
JAPAN, British str., 3,806, J. G. Olifant, 22nd  
November—Yokohama, Kobe and Moji 17th  
November. General and Coal—David  
Sanson & Co.

## CLEARANCES

At the Harbour Master's Office.  
22nd November.  
Auchenblee, British str., for New Castle.  
Hong Wan I, British str., for Amoy.  
Kashing, British str., for Cebu.  
Locks, German str., for Swatow.  
Yochow, British str., for Shanghai.

## DEPARTURES.

22nd November.  
CHINA, Aus. str., for Singapore.  
Hsiphong, British str., for Swatow.  
Hsiphong, British str., for Swatow.  
J. D. DERICHSEN, German str., for Hoibow.  
KAGOSHIMA MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore.  
KUKIANG, British str., for Canton.  
LOONGSANG, British str., for Manila.  
MACHOW, German str., for Hongkong.  
PRINZ LUDWIG, German str., for Europe &c.  
WOSANG, British str., for Canton.

## VESSELS IN LOCK.

November 22nd.  
ABERDEEN DOCKS—Coquet.  
—Kowloon Dock—Neil Meleod, Sui An,  
Germania, Teinan, Tunga Maru, Fri, Kwaiyang,  
H.M.S. Whiting.  
COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS—Taming, Phenomenon,  
Tein.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship  
"TOURANE."  
Captain Laurelin, will be despatched for the  
above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 26th  
inst.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 20th November, 1907.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES  
MARITIMES.  
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,  
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA,  
ADEN, EGYPT,  
MARSEILLES, LONDON,  
HAVRE, BORDEAUX,  
MEDITERRANEAN  
AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

THE Steamship  
"TONKIN"  
Captain Charbonnel, will be despatched for  
MARSEILLES, on TUESDAY, the 26th  
November, at 1 p.m.  
This steamer connects at Colombo with the  
Australian line steamship bound for Melbourne  
via DUMBA and Aden.  
Passage tickets and through bills of lading  
issued for above ports and for Australia with  
prompt transhipment at Colombo.  
Cargo also booked for principal places in  
Europe.  
Next sailings will be as follows—  
S.S. "POLYNESIE" ... 10th Dec.  
S.S. "TOURANE" ... 24th Dec.  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1907.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUS-  
TRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT,  
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,  
PLYMOUTH AND LONDON  
THROUGH BILL OF LADING ISSUED FOR  
BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL  
AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship  
"DEVANHA,"  
Captain T. H. Hilde, P.M.S. carrying H.M.  
Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from  
this for Bombay &c. on SATURDAY,  
the 30th November at Noon, taking  
passengers and cargo for the above ports  
in connection with the Company's  
"HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, from Colombo,  
passengers' accommodation in which vessel  
is secured before departure from Hongkong.  
Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and  
Tea for London (under arrangement) will be  
transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer  
proceeding direct to Marseilles and London,  
either cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed  
from Bombay by the R.M.S. "ARABIA,"  
due in London on 11th January, 1908.  
Parcels will be received at this Office until  
4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents  
and value of all packages are required.  
For further particulars, apply to  
E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1907.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM  
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.  
FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN, and  
QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through  
Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,  
TASMANIA, &c.

THE Steamship  
"EASTERN,"  
Captain McArthur, will be despatched as  
above on SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at Noon.  
This well-known steamer is specially fitted  
for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Cham-  
ber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provi-  
sions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.  
This steamer is installed throughout with  
the Electric Light.  
A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon  
are carried.  
N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of  
passengers the steamers of the Company have  
electric fans fitted in staterooms.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th November, 1907.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked  
"k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "sp." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

## Sections.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & REG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	T. H. Hilde, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 30th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NOR	Brit. str.	—	G. Phillips	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 4th December.
MARSEILLES, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL	TONKIN	Brit. str.	—	Charbonnel	MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES	On 26th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	BRISGAVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Girtenbrun	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 26th inst.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, GOTHENBURG &c.	CANTON	Swed. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	End of November.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SITHONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Brehmer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-day.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SEGROVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Schoenfeldt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 25th December.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERES, GIBRALTAR &c.	PRINCESS ALICE	Ger. str.	—	G. Roth	MELCHERS & CO.	On 4th Dec., at Noon.
NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SACHSEN	Ger. str.	—	Woltemas	MELCHERS & CO.	About 25th December.
NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SILEZIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Bahle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 11th December.
NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	v. Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 9th January.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	ATHOUL	Am. str.	—	—	SHEWAN TOMES & CO.	About 30th inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	SCHUYLKILL	Am. str.	—	—	STANDARD OIL CO.	About 10th December.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str.	2 m.	Anderson	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 19th Dec., at 4 P.M.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	MONTEAGUE	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 23rd Jan., at Noon.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	TREKOST	Am. str.	—	T. W. Garlick	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 10th December.
CALLAO AND IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS, &c.	KATHERINE PARK	Brit. str.	—	—	—	Middle of December.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR, PORT DARWIN &c.	EASTERN	Brit. str.	—	McArthur	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 30th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	G. W. Eidy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th Dec., at 4 P.M.
KOBE	JEINZ SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	—	D. Lenz	MELCHERS & CO.	On 5th Dec., at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TSINAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. Lindbergh	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	DORTMUND	Ger. str.	—	H. Koops	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & MOJI	NYNASE	Brit. str.	k.w.	H. Kirchner	MELCHERS & CO.	About 24th inst.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TOBEANE	Brit. str.	—	H. S. Bradshaw	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 26th inst.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOH	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Suruga	MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES	About 25th inst.
SHANGHAI	CHONGSA	Brit. str.	—	J. Mayrick	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	Brit. str.	—	A. Campbell	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 28th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SIAM	Dan. str.	—	C. L. Daniel, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 29th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, & KOBE	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	v. Dohren	MELCHERS & CO.	End of December.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, & KOBE	KUTSANG	Brit. str.	—	Bradley	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 2nd December.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, & MOJI	PAOTING	Ger. str.	—	J. Randermann	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 3rd Dec., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	FUKUSHU MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Cogan	MELCHERS & CO.	About 4th December.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Ho	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Daylight.
ANPING VIA SWATOW, & AMOY	HUICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forsyth	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst., at D'light.
TAMBUK VIA SWATOW & AMOY	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. S. Roach	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 9 A.M.
SWATOW, CHERCO & TIEN-SIN.	KIUKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. A. Wavell	DOUGLAS LAPELLE & CO.	To-morrow, at Daylight.
SWATOW, AMOY & SCOCLOW	SHANGHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	L. D. Northcombe	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	HUPHE	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. Mathia	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th Dec., at 4 P.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	R. Almon	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst., at D'light.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. W. Ootobridge	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	To-day.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	YUEHSANG	Brit. str.	—	T. Mayrick	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
HUIHOW & HAIPHONG	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	A. Fraser	SHEWAN TOMES & CO.	On 28th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	S. J. Payne	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 30th inst.
MANILA	BOENEO	Ger. str.	—	F. Sembill	MELCHERS & CO.	On 6th Dec., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	G. J. Oliff	DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD.	Middle of December.
MANILA	NAMRANG	Brit. str.	—	P. H. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.	On 26th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	SHANTUNG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Robinson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th Dec., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	TIVLATIAT	Dut. str.	—	van Emmerloek	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	To-day, at 4 P.M.
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SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, & KOBE	"SIAM"	End of December.

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SHANGHAI	"CHOYSANG"	Thursday, 28th Nov., 4 p.m.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 29th Nov., 4 p.m.
SE'HAU, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday, 3rd Dec., 4 p.m.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 6th Dec., 4 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Saturday, 7th Dec., 3 p.m.

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* SUVERIC	6,232	W. Shotton	On 4th January, 1908.
* KUMERIC	6,232	Cowley	On 28th January, 1908.
* SHAWMUT	9,606	E. V. Roberts	On 21st February, 1908.

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HABSBURG ... 22nd December	SCANDIA ... 31st Jan., 1908
RHENANIA ... 21st Jan., 1908	HABSBURG ... 30th Jan., 1908
	RHENANIA ... 27th Febr., 1908
	HOHENSTAUFEN ... 26th March, 1908

NEXT SAILINGS OUTWARD:  
DORTMUND ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 29th Nov.  
SCANDIA ... FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA ... 2nd Dec.  
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BRISGAVIA ... MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & HAMBURG ... 28th Nov.  
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SEGROVIA ... HAVRE & HAMBURG ... 25th Dec.  
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Hongkong, 18th November, 1907. 171

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## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong-CALLAO AND IQUIQUE, VIA JAPAN PORTS (Karatsu, Kobe and Yokohama).  
With option to Call at Mexican and other Coast Ports.

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"KATHARINE PARK" 5,000 Mid. of Dec.  
"KASATO MARU" 6,100 Sometimes in March 1908.  
Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast Ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

K. MATSUDA, Manager.  
York Building.  
Hongkong, 14th November, 1907. 10

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## THREE YEARS' NAVAL RECORD.

Three years have now passed since the issue of the Order in Council of October 20, 1904, under which Sir John Fisher took office as First Sea Lord. It has frequently been pointed out that the effect of that Order was necessarily to place the First Sea Lord in the position of an autocrat, that he ceased to occupy the old position of *primus inter pares* owing to having been made directly responsible for the whole of the work carried out by the Board of Admiralty. There has, of course, been some attempt to deny that the change has had this effect, but mere denial without proof has been gradually silenced by the passage of time. It is enough for the present purpose to recall that the First Sea Lord, who was formerly regarded as the strategic head of the Board, is now roundly entrusted with "preparation for war," with "the fighting and seagoing efficiency of the Fleet," and with the "control" of departments which he used formerly merely to "supervise." The question remains in the existing order of things, whether the multitude of his duties allows him time enough for the study and examination of administrative as well as of strategic schemes. Many critics of judgment and experience have maintained, and do still maintain, that it does not. No one man, they allege, no matter how able and zealous he may be, could find time enough under the present system to explore thoroughly the ground over which he has to advance. False steps, therefore, must follow, and they point to the record of the past three years to justify the opinion which they have formed. If a brief summary be given of some of the important changes which have been introduced, together with some reference to the outcome of these changes, it will be the easier to decide whether the attitude of the critics is justified or not. It should be understood, however, that no attempt will be made to cover the whole of the ground. The space at disposal would not admit it, and, moreover, on at least of the most important changes is as yet hardly available as an illustration. The new scheme of education and training is therefore omitted, not so much because it dates back beyond 1904, as because the fruit which it will bear cannot yet be estimated. No unprejudiced observer is likely even yet to speak of this scheme in the glowing terms used by the Admiralty itself two years ago—"The anticipations of success entertained by the Admiralty have been more than fulfilled."

The policy of the Board has been to build ships of the largest size in all classes—*Dreadnoughts*, *Invincibles*, and *Mahancks*. It is the usual manifestation of a peace policy which has forgotten war. This, however, is to be noted, that the present Board, by forcing the pace, by forgetting the relentless operation of the law of equality, has done much to increase the burden of armaments. Our own Navy Estimates have not yet been increased, only because we have been content to build a much reduced number of ships. This cannot continue, for our rivals abroad have increased their Estimates and have not reduced their programmes numerically. We are living, so to speak, on our capital; they are not.

It is not yet forgotten that the Admiralty announced at the end of 1905, when the Russian Navy was already depressed, that "strategic requirements necessitate the output of four large armoured ships annually. The period of building is to be two years." The promise contained in that statement has not been kept, save in so far as the dropping of one of the *Invincibles* from the Estimates of 1905-6 is concerned. Under last year's Estimates three heavy ships only were laid down, the *Bellerophon* and her sisters; under those of this year other three, the *St. Vincent*, are to be begun. It was argued on behalf of the Admiralty that the reduction could safely be made owing to the delay in foreign programmes. On the other hand, it has recently been admitted officially that whole classes of cruisers have become obsolete and must be replaced, yet there was no attempt to employ the sums set free by the abandonment of heavy ships in order to provide for the replacement of these cruisers. At the same time the numbers of effective destroyers and torpedo-boats have been allowed to dwindle to a marked degree.

Attention was called to the reduction in the number of ships on the Navy List by the publication of official papers, dated March, 1905, purporting to give a list of over 100 ships which were to be decommissioned. It was widely advertised that this was a great stroke of policy, which would result not only in economies, but also in the clearing of the dockyard ports which were congested with obsolete ships.

There was much exaggeration. Of the nominal 100 ships many had already long been on the obsolete or sale list, some, on the other hand, were not recognised by the Service as being either non-effective or obsolete. Not the least remarkable part of the whole transaction is that, though credit was taken two and a half years ago for getting rid of these ships, between forty and fifty of them are still on the Navy List, and not a few of them are actually in commission. The majority of these are cruisers and second and third class cruisers, of the *Apollo* and *Delos* class, and sloops. Such of them as have not been employed have been neglected and allowed to rust.

The same simple methods of economy were carried out also in the dockyards at home and abroad. Of those abroad some, Halifax and Riga, were cleared out and turned over to the Colonial Governments. In those at home the number of men employed has been reduced by many thousands, and large works which had been projected have either been abandoned or indefinitely delayed. The scheme for the enlargement of Chatham Dockyard has been given up and nothing has been put in its place, with the result that there is not now, nor is there likely to be in the near future, any dock on the east coast capable of receiving a first-class ship of the latest type. Even Portsmouth's docks have been rendered partly obsolete by the enormous growth in the size of recent ships, and it is only within the last few days that it has been announced that a new dock, large enough to receive such ships, is to be built. Of Rothery we continue to hear nothing to the purpose; the project of a base at that point has been on foot for many years, the Admiralty continues to speak of the situation as the most promising on the east coast, but the sums taken for works there are trivial, and the men employed can be counted on the fingers.

A grand Fleet reorganisation scheme took effect from last January, 1906, and was supplemented by further changes during the year. The chief effect of this scheme was to rename the Home Fleet the Channel Fleet, to transfer the Channel Fleet the Atlantic Fleet, to reorganise the Reserve Divisions of ships in the three Home Ports and to provide them with nucleus crews, to attach a squadron of armoured cruisers to each of the sea-going fleets, and to recall ships from abroad. The smaller outlying squadrons were abolished, and the China Fleet—a result of the Far Eastern War—was stripped of its battleships. The torpedo and submarine flotillas in Home waters were organised under a rear-admiral and attached to the Channel Fleet. A great deal of indiscriminate praise was lavished in these changes, and much was heard of the virtues of concentration.

But the newly-established order of things was not destined to endure for long. In two years time the Navy was thrown again into the melting pot. The Channel, Atlantic, and Mediterranean Fleets, together with their cruiser squadrons, were reduced to numbers in order that a new Home Fleet might be formed. The old nucleus crew system was abandoned, and a sliding scale substituted for it. Criticism had been directed against the original plan of giving the ships "in commission" two fifth crews only. It was urged that the numbers assigned to them were not enough for their seagoing efficiency, and that the policy of keeping large numbers of men ashore in barracks instead of using them to complete, or at least largely to complete, the crews of these ships, could not have good results. The criticism was justified by the result. It was found impossible to keep these nucleus crews in the ships to which they were drafted. They were constantly being turned over from ship to ship, to the disadvantage of themselves and of the ships; and serious trouble arose among the men in barracks.

The plan, therefore, was thrown overboard and was replaced by a new one which in its turn was greeted as being perfect. By the existing "sliding scale" the Home Division of the Home Fleet has grown numerically complete; the Portsmouth and Plymouth divisions are little better off than they were under the former system, and the ships in the "special reserve" have merely 10 per cent. of their complements and are not fit to go to sea. The Home Fleet proper is not, in fact, a fleet at all. It is a name and little more, for the only really effective part of it is the Home Squadron. The Western divisions are not homogeneous with the Home ships either in type of ship or in the organisation of their crew. Included in the redistribution scheme of 1907 was the transfer of the torpedo craft from the Channel Fleet to the Home Fleet.

As yet this new scheme has been in existence for but a few months, but it has already begun to break down. It has been found necessary—in August last—to restore to the Channel Fleet the armoured cruisers which were ditched from it for the benefit of the Home Fleet, and it has been found to be desirable to retransfer two of the destroyer flotillas from the Home Fleet to the Channel Fleet.

On these matters, and on many others as to which important changes have been introduced, such as the rating, the pay, and the vitallising of all ranks, criticism has been free. What is the meaning of it all? The very bulk of it tends to be confusing. This much is certain, that changes which were to have given great results have in almost every direction been found to need important modifications, amounting at times almost to abandonment, and that exorbitant claims have not always proved to be justified by results. The outcome is a feeling of anxiety, a growing disinclination to look through the rose-coloured spectacles of the Admiralty. Why should change breed change in so unprecedented a manner? Can it be true, as has been alleged, that the Board of Admiralty has neglected the study of war, that all its changes and "reforms" are the result of rule-of-thumb methods and of groping in the dark? There would seem to be much to justify those who believe that fundamental principles have been neglected, if not overlooked.—Times.

## THE PRICE OF PEACE.

STAGE VILLAIN WHO COULD NOT DIE IN COMFORT.

An amazing and unbroken scene has been enacted at the Third Avenue Theatre in New York, which is noted for melodrama, and, according to the critics, for most atrocious acting.

In the last scene the villain, after trying the patience of the audience for three long hours, exasperating the gallery almost beyond endurance, essayed to die in the usual melodramatic fashion.

Then, for the first time, the audience began to cheer, and the special officer in the gallery, armed with a "slap-stick," the customary weapon in American theatre galleries, made himself very efficient amongst the small boys.

The receding thrills from aloft increased the merriment evoked by the unfortunate player's desperate effort to die a stage death.

Laughter and cat calls became general, and the "dying" villain, named Augustus Robinson, waded wraith.

For once, two, three minutes Mr. Robinson stood it. Then he sat bolt upright in bed "Say, give a fellow a chance, won't you?" he yelled.

He had to yell to make himself heard. The gallery shouted in glee. This was too much for Mr. Robinson, and hopping out of bed, he strode to the footlights, clad in street attire from waist down.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he howled, "I know there are some here, and I want to appeal to you in a sense of fairness to stop this disturbance."

"We are here to deliver the goods, and I know we can if we only get a chance. But how do you suppose I can die if you keep up this racket? If there is anyone in the house not fair enough to let us give this play in peace he can get his money back at the box office."

The jeers (saying the "Telegraph") immediately turned to cheers, and Mr. Robinson strode back to bed, covered himself with the sheet, and "died," as his lines required him to do.

## AN INCUBATING PYTHON.

A correspondent, who has visited the Tierpark of Herr August Fockelmann at Gross-Borsdorf, near Hamburg, writes:—"Herr Fockelmann, after having taken me over the grounds, led the way into what has good right to be called his reptile house. As he lifted a framed glass cover a great snake started back, for within less than a yard was an enormous python coiled round a number of eggs, and, though the reptile lay still as death, the consequences would probably have been serious had it been disturbed. The animal (*Python reticulatus*) had been purchased in Singapore by a German sailor, who trades to the East and adds a little to his income by dealing in such animals as come in his way. When his ship arrived in Hamburg about the middle of August he sold the python to Herr Fockelmann, who while bargaining for the animal, was attracted by its unusually large girth, especially on the hinder part of the body. On being put into the cage it was greatly excited and hissed loudly. On August 22, five days after its arrival at Gross-Borsdorf, it began to lay eggs, and on the evening of that day five or six were seen; the next day there were from 25 to 40, and the day following from 60 to 70. August 24 appears to have been the last day of oviposition; for in the evening the python gathered the eggs into a heap and coiled round them, with its head on the top. Exact enumeration was impossible, as some of the eggs were covered by the coils. When I saw the python none of the eggs were uncovered, and the reptile's head was at the far side of the cage, lying on a coil. On September 22 two eggs were taken out and examined; each contained python, and when these, preserved in spirit, were shown me I could clearly make out the mouth and eyes. Every

morning the python goes into the tank close by, remaining practically motionless by day on the eggs, and, of course, it is not disturbed in any way. The average temperature of the cage was given to me by Herr Fockelmann as 25-30 degree C., or approximately 90-100 degree Fahr. In the same room I saw more large crocodiles than I had ever before seen together, and about 100 tortoises from Madagascar. With that island Herr Fockelmann does considerable business, and has imported there from three specimens of the *ay-ay*, the aberrant lemur, formerly supposed by some to be a rodent and three moths are expected during the present month, together with a number of rare lizards. Since my visit to Gross-Borsdorf Herr Fockelmann has obtained a young male gorilla, which when sitting is said to be 40 centimetres high. I am told that it is in excellent condition and feeding well, so that there is a chance for any zoological director who wishes to emulate the success of Dr. Grabowsky in Breslau. That garden holds an easy record for the longevity of gorillas in captivity; the famous Passi, whose bronze statue stands in front of her old home, lived there for rather more than seven years."

## WHAT A RAILWAY STRIKE MEANS.

THE EXPERIENCE OF MELBOURNE FOUR YEARS AGO.

In May 1903 the Trades Hall of Melbourne, Victoria, received intimation from the Government of the State that in future none of the employees on the State railways would be allowed to hold office in the Trades Council, which had been showing a strongly Socialistic tendency.

In a few days afterwards, owing to the utter failure of negotiations, Victoria was in the throes of a railway strike.

Engine drivers, guards, conductors, signalmen, and the entire staffs of the railways throughout the State, with the exception of booking-office clerks, ceased work, and the railway terminus at Flinders-street and Princes Bridge became deserted wiles.

Until the strike was an assured fact the people of Melbourne looked upon the suggestion as a political move, pure and simple, which was never intended to become anything more actual than a threat. But when the commercial centres of Melbourne, of Albert Park, of St. Kilda, and of suburbs and further out, came up one morning and realised that their offices, shops in Collins-street and Bourke-street were yearning for them in vain the power of the people became apparent.

Suburban Melbourne was immediately plunged into consternation, and every means of covering the ground at a quicker pace than that of the motorist was resorted to. The service of exalted city men. Great lumbering pantheons, filled with human freight, variable "black holes of Calcutta" on wheels, dug deep rut in the earthy roads as they made their morning journey to the city. Tradesmen's carts, samboke buggies, and dandies of vehicles of every description became a promising source of income and stimulated keen competition for their use.

Bicycle manufacturers and dealers reaped a rich harvest, while some enterprising individuals set up trailers and plied backwards and forwards from suburb to city all day with profitable results.

Meanwhile the prices of food stuff went up to alarming heights. Eggs, butter, milk, and the other products of the countryside were sold at double their usual value, for it was only possible to bring them into the town by primitive wagons drawn by great teams of horses; while firewood, which is far more generally used in Melbourne than the costlier coal, rose to such a prohibitive price that it became almost cheaper to burn furniture.

The Melbourne newspapers, the "Age" and the "Argus," were particularly crippled, and the whole of the surrounding country was obliged to go newspaperless until some future W. H. Smith conceived the idea of making trips to remote parts of the State and bringing a limited number of newspapers, containing exhaustive accounts of the strike, at sixpence a time.

Melbourne was like a city in a state of siege. Nobody entered it or left it by rail. The daily trains from Sydney and Adelaide were invariably pulled up on the frontiers of the State and the disappointed passengers compelled to disembark. The few who struggled in came by road. This was a course of incalculable loss to the great shopkeepers of Melbourne, who largely depend upon country customers. In fact, it was due to the shop owners being so hard hit that the strike collapsed at the end of the first week.

The Minister of Railways was the Right Hon. "Tommy" Bent who recently paid a visit to England at the time of the Colonial Conference, and that "singing statesman" lost no time in taking steps to combat the inconvenience caused by the strike of railway workers. His first step was to get the system going again, so as to relieve the commercial tension, and he was assisted in this object by the professors of engineering at the University College in Carlton. Students who understood the theory of locomotive driving were immediately taken to the engine sheds and taught by the ubiquitous "blackies" to become practicable engine drivers. Even the professors themselves took their spell on the footplate.

To the great concern of the Trades Hall a few suburban trains began to run, manned by half a dozen armed amateur drivers and stockers. These trains were increased each day, until at the fourth day twenty-nine trains left Princes Bridge for the rural districts of Melbourne, while twenty-six trains were got out from Flinders-street Station.

Meanwhile the obstructions began to appear on the line, and a system of patrols was introduced. These men, armed with revolvers and carrying flags, mounted and rode the rails, and the strike was perfectly clear. Such vigilance was needed, for, in addition to great loads of gun-tore wood strotched across the line, dangerous bombs were found, while blacked drivers and guards were frequently ill-treated. The sidewalk overlooking Flinders-street Station was patrolled by the police, who compelled man, woman, and child to walk in the road—the result of several attempts to destroy the line adjoining the terminus.

The great business emporiums, empty of customers, began to discharge their employees by the hundred, while those whose services were retained were placed upon short time. This state of move on the part of the business men practically affected everyone in Melbourne and alienated sympathy from the men more effectually than all the "anti-propaganda" of the past.

Man is naturally a selfish animal, and his sympathies begin at home. The general epidemic of unemployment killed the flow of outside contributions to the strike fund, and these were the true quana of the movement. With a depleted exchequer and an increasing railway service there was nothing to do but surrender. On the seventh day, Mr. Watson, the strike leader, laid down his arms before Mr. Bent, and threw himself on the mercy of the Railway Minister.

The railway strike was at an end.

## A COME OF LAZINESS.

A correspondent who sends us the following cutting remarks that the man written of must be diseased, and that "a higher civilisation than ours would hand him over for experiments and vivisection."

"The laziest man in the world is probably Arthur Chilcott, who slept peacefully in the dock at the Croydon Quarter Sessions while the perplexed Court considered what it should do with him."

He was charged—as he has been on twenty-six previous occasions—with refusing to work. After being loudly and several times if he had anything to say he opened one eye reproachfully at the Recorder, yawned, sighed "No," and relapsed into slumber.

On one occasion Chilcott was heard to say that he had never done a voluntary hour's work in his life. This rhetorical effort so fatigued him that he did not utter a word for the rest of the day. His conversation usually consists of a reluctant "Yes" or "No," and he is the despair of nearly every workhouse master in the country.

In July last he presented himself at the Croydon Union, and was admitted. When asked his name he yawned, threw himself down on the ground and went to sleep. Being left undisturbed in his bed he slept for thirty-six hours off the reel. But he was always ready for meals. To use the words of Mr. Trail, the workhouse master, he took nourishment freely.

To all entreaties to work he turned a deaf ear. He was examined by Dr. Wilson, the medical officer, who diagnosed the disease which had attacked Chilcott as "Ergophobia." [?] In due time Chilcott appeared before the Croydon Bench, and for three months he has been under remand at Wandsworth Gaol, where the officials have had great difficulty in inducing him even to move. He is a big, heavy man, and yesterday he had to be pushed into the dock.

Mr. Arthur Pajo, the prosecuting counsel, said the prisoner was so lazy that he would not take the trouble to walk. He had to be pushed about.

"I have laziest man I have ever seen," declared

Wardner Brown, from Wandsworth. The Recorder said Chilcott was the worst of incorrigible rogues, and why he preferred work in prison to work outside he did not know. He would have to do work at least for twelve months, which was the sentence now passed.

Chilcott was shaken up to listen to the Recorder's speech, but he dropped asleep in the middle of it. Two warders roused him again, and pushed him down the steps from the dock.

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and shooting parties should never go without a few jars of LEMCO. They take up very little room, and most sportsmen would not more think of leaving them behind than setting out without ammunition. Not only is LEMCO exceedingly useful for soups, entrees, and gravies, but it is a fine medical comfort, and a splendid fever preventive and restorative.

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